

HAS A DIVORCE, BUT NOT HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, Nee Astor, Is Once More Free to Marry.

Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, Decides That Her Husband Had No Right to Leave Her.

HE DIDN'T PROVE HIS SUSPICIONS.

Mrs. Drayton Did Not Ask for Her Children, So the Father Will Keep Them. Rumor That She Will Wed Hallett Alsop Borrowe.

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton was yesterday granted an absolute divorce from her husband by Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, on the ground of desertion. The Chancellor held that the husband had no right to desert his wife simply because he suspected her of infidelity.

The opinion of the Chancellor accompanying the decree is very long. He says that it is impossible to escape the conviction that Mr. Drayton's suspicions of his wife's infidelity were not destitute of apparent foundation, there being at least questionable circumstances, "but," says the Chancellor, "there is no decision holding that a husband may with impunity be guilty of desertion of his wife merely because of suspicion of her faithfulness. Desertion is never justified except when it is shown by clear and satisfactory proof that he has been so offended against as to warrant, at his instance, a decree for divorce or judicial separation. If the defendant would rely upon adultery as a defense against her charge of desertion, he must prove it. There is no evidence that it was the intention of the defendant, at the time he left the petitioner, to institute a suit on the ground of adultery."

The learned Chancellor then goes on to explain that the bringing by Mr. Drayton against his wife of just such a suit in 1894 is no proof that he intended to bring the suit at the time the desertion occurred, and therefore is inoperative as a defense against the wife's charge of desertion, especially as the suit, after being brought, was not prosecuted with diligence by Mr. Drayton. "It was," says the Chancellor, "the husband's duty to act expeditiously, so that his wife should not remain longer than necessary required, if guilty, unconvicted, and if innocent, under the shadow of a scandalous and disgraceful charge."

THE QUESTION OF COLLUSION. The Chancellor disposes of the suspicion of possible collusion between Mr. and Mrs. Drayton in their divorce proceedings by saying "it is not collusion for them to wish their marital relations severed." It is known, however, that the neglect of Mr. Drayton to press his suit for divorce on the ground of adultery, and the further fact that Mrs. Drayton did not, in her petition, ask for the custody of the children, aroused in his mind a suspicion of collusion. To satisfy himself on this point, he had formulated a number of questions which were asked Mrs. Drayton in London by a New Jersey Commissioner. Mrs. Drayton not only denied the collusion, but she gave as a reason for not petitioning for the children at the same time she petitioned for a divorce the fact that she first wanted to clear herself personally of the imputations against her character, and that she was advised it would be better for her to first petition for the divorce and make an application for the children a matter of a subsequent suit. These answers satisfied the Chancellor that there was no collusion.

DETAILS OF THE TROUBLE ABROAD. Although testimony in Mrs. Drayton's suit was recently taken abroad by a Commissioner appointed by the Chancellor, such testimony has never been placed on file in the office of the Clerk in Chancery, and is entirely unknown to the public. The Chancellor in his decision, however, as will be seen, refers to it quite extensively. The "B" mentioned in Hallett Alsop Borrowe. This is the Chancellor's account:

"One evening, in October, 1891, upon the petitioner's (Mrs. Drayton's) return from New York City, her husband, in a violent temper, accused her of infidelity to her marriage vows through criminal intimacy with 'one B., a neighbor.' Distressed by the indignity, the next morning Mrs. Drayton went to her father's house, at Rhinebeck, and remained away from her husband until November, when, through the intervention of her family, he and she, unwillingly, went to England with their four children."

"In England they lived nominally together, the husband adhering to his belief in his wife's infidelity and refusing to occupy the same room with her or to accompany her when she would go out, and refusing to remain in her company when they would happen to be alone together. "Mrs. Drayton's testimony was that this conduct on the part of her husband made her unhappy; that she then made up her mind it was necessary to have a legal separation from her husband, and that she, having no one in England to whom she could confide, telegraphed to American 'B,' who promptly answered her summons, and upon arriving in London telegraphed her to Wimbledon; and that she at once went to 'B's' hotel; that 'B' was acquainted with an American lawyer in London and arranged to have Mrs. Drayton meet the lawyer at his hotel; that she went to the hotel and waited in the public parlor for a time, but because of the delay in the lawyer's appearance 'B' invited her to lunch, in which they went into another room, in which they were attended by a waiter."

SURPRISED WHILE AT LUNCHEON. That while they were at luncheon her husband and two men, who were evidently detectives, entered the room, and after identifying her, departed; that later the lawyer came, and after a conference with him she went to the room which she and her husband had retained in London; that she did not see her husband again, but that it was arranged between her lawyer and her husband's lawyer that she should go to Wimbledon, where her children were, and bid them goodbye; that after staying at Wimbledon a few days she went to Paris to see her father, but for some reason did not see him, and then, by the latter's directions, made a second trip to Paris.

"That she was then by the father persuaded for the sake of the children to seek



MRS. J. COLEMAN DRAYTON, FORMERLY CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA ASTOR.

Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Drayton in her application did not ask for the custody of her children, and they may be left with their father. She is now in Europe. She is the sister of John Jacob Astor, and it was on account of attentions to her that Mr. Drayton challenged Hallett Alsop Borrowe to fight a duel in Paris.

a reconciliation with her husband, and that thereupon she exerted every effort to bring about such a reconciliation."

The Chancellor says that the proofs abundantly satisfy him that the efforts were made in good faith, and that every overture was rejected by the husband, who constantly insisted that she had been unfaithful to her marriage vows.

The Chancellor adds that while the exact date of the separation was not proved, it was of more than two years' duration, and that the desertion was wilful, continued and obstinate.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN NEW YORK. This decision of the Chancellor caused much gossip and speculation in club and society circles last evening. The Drayton scandal has been, for nearly six years, one of the favorite topics of society gossip, and now that the wife has secured a divorce, the talk has broken out afresh. The most common rumor is that Mrs. Drayton, who, under the decree can legally remarry—as can Mr. Drayton, for that matter—will within a few months become Mrs. Hallett Alsop Borrowe. He is at present employed in an executive capacity by the Newark Traction Company, in Newark.

The fact that the children were not asked for in Mrs. Drayton's petition is accepted as the reason that the Chancellor made no judicial disposition of them. They are at present in the custody of their father. Society gossip does not seem to share the Chancellor's confidence that there was no collusion, but believe, and say so, that it was stipulated by Mrs. Drayton that their father should have the children, and that only because of that stipulation did he consent not to prosecute his suit against his wife with vigor.

There are four Drayton children—Caroline Astor, aged fifteen years; Henry Coleman, aged thirteen years; William Astor, aged seven years, and Alida Livingston, aged five years. The father is passionately devoted to them. The rumors that Mrs. Drayton's brother, John Jacob Astor, paid Mr. Drayton a large sum of money that the wife might secure the decree, is indignantly denied by all of Mr. Drayton's friends.

ORIGIN OF THE SCANDAL. The Drayton scandal gained international prominence five years ago when Mr. Drayton published an open letter in London, in which he accused Borrowe of inflicting upon him the greatest wrong one man can inflict upon another. He demanded satisfaction, and there were at once rumors that the two men would meet upon the "field of honor." Mr. Borrowe, however, held off, not appearing anxious for a duel. Mr. Drayton demanded satisfaction a second time, and Borrowe sought the advice of Harvey Vane Milbank, a noted English duelist. After this event had been fully exploited in the press, Drayton and Borrowe left England, strangely enough on the same steamer. Both men, however, arrived in New York, bloodless and healthy.

It was not for a long time after their arrival here that the case began to drop out of sight. Soon afterward, however, it was renewed by the announcement that Mr. Drayton had brought suit against his wife for absolute divorce, on statutory grounds. The papers were filed in Trenton, in the Summer of 1894. Mr. Borrowe was named as co-respondent.

The Draytons were married on October 20, 1870. Mr. Drayton comes from a wealthy Philadelphia family, and is a Princeton graduate, of the class of 1873. Mr. Borrowe is the son of wealthy parents. He is now thirty years old.

ABOUT MRS. DRAYTON. Mrs. Drayton, who is now abroad with her mother, Mrs. William Astor, is thirty-six years old, and was the second and favorite child of the late William Astor, the other children being the late Helen, wife of James Roosevelt Roosevelt; Caroline, the wife of Orme Wilson, and John Jacob Astor. When her father died three years ago she was cut off with an annuity of \$35,000 a year. All her children, however, were handsomely remembered and Mr. Drayton appointed their trustee during their minority. Her brother, John Jacob, gave her \$1,000,000, however.

She owns the house at No. 304 Fifth avenue, which her father gave her upon her marriage. Mr. Drayton, since his separation, has lived successively with his children at his cousin's, Dr. Derby, on East Fortieth street; in Pennsylvania, at the Murray Hill Hotel; at Bar Harbor, at Tuxedo, and at the Sherwood studios.

A desperate effort was made last Summer to reinstate Mrs. Drayton into the good graces of society at Newport, her sponsors being her mother and Mrs. James Kernehan. Society, however, was cold and distant.

Hallett Alsop Borrowe, when seen at Newark last night, would not deny or affirm the report that he is to marry Mrs. Drayton. All he would say is that the registration of the divorce proceedings was the only possible outcome, as the accusations were positively untrue.

CAN'T FIND HERMAN'S "DAD."

Gerry Agents Discover, However, That He Has Well-to-Do Relatives.

Little Herman Burkhardt, the ten-year-old boy whose father deserted him late Saturday night, at the corner of Ludlow and Stanton streets, and who was willing to give up everything if the police would only let him go in search of his "dad," spent yesterday in the comparative luxury of the Gerry Society's headquarters.

Many times during the day he pleaded to be allowed to go out and search for his father, but he was told that the police authorities were doing all that could be done. Officers of the Gerry Society have investigated the boy's story and found that it is true in every particular. Burkhardt, the father, was in the hardest kind of luck. They think that when he deserted the boy, he had stood by him so faithfully, he made away with himself in sheer despair. It has been learned by the Gerry officers that Burkhardt was well connected in the

German section of the city, and that little Herman has relatives who are well able to care for him. They will make a report to Judge Heine, at the Essex Market Court, this morning.

WILL TRY HIM FOR HERESY. Prominent Clergymen to Sit in Judgment on Rev. W. H. Brown.

New Haven, Conn., March 23.—The trial of Rev. W. H. Brown for alleged heresy will begin at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Congregational Church, Madison, Conn. The council will be formed of many prominent clergymen from various towns and cities. The Rev. S. L. Blake, of New London, drew up the charges and is counsel for the prosecution. Dr. Brown will be judged by about forty-two delegates selected from the members of the churches of the East Convention.

The charges are: "The Rev. William H. Brown does not hold the doctrine of the atonement as it is taught in the Scriptures and as it is commonly held by Evangelical Congregational Churches."

"He does not accept the doctrine of the resurrection as taught by the Bible, and is commonly held by Evangelical Congregational Churches."

He seems to deny the doctrine of the Trinity as Evangelical Congregational Churches hold it, and understand the Scriptures to teach it.

"He minimizes, if he does not deny, the authority of the Bible as Evangelical Congregational Churches hold it."

The fifth charge includes expressions attributed to him "which tend to lead men to think lightly of the religion of the Bible and of Christ as our Saviour."

THREW ACID IN HER FACE.

A Servant Girl's Conflict with a Man Who Tried to Rob Her.

Kate Osborn, twenty-five years old, a domestic employed by Mrs. Edward Guckenhimer, of No. 132 East Seventy-ninth street, was in Seventy-eighth street on an errand last Thursday evening. A burly young man, between Park and Lexington avenues, held her by the throat and attempted to take her pocketbook.

Miss Osborn grappled with her assailant and secured for help. Then the man, she says, threw her away from him and dashed a vial of carbolic acid in her face. In agony she ran to Blumhagen's drug store, at Third avenue and Seventy-ninth street, where she received temporary relief, but her face, chin and neck are so badly burned that she will probably be scarred for life. On Sunday she reported the matter to the police.

Monitor Monandnock Successful.

Vallejo, Cal., March 23.—The performance of the monitor Monandnock on her trial trip to San Diego was excellent, according to letters received from her officers. Her engines behaved well and she proved to be a good sea boat. Stories from the Oregon are being laid out. This indicates that the big war ship will come into the yard here before many months. The ultimate destination of the Pennington has not been decided by the navy officials. The officers and crew will be changed and the vessel given a thorough overhauling.

Denied the Use of the Mails.

Washington, March 24.—The Post Office Department to-day denied the privileges of the mails to the Standard Art Company and the Standard Manufacturing Company, J. H. McKeown, manager of New York City, for violating the postal regulations.

RUINED BY A FACE SEEN AT A WINDOW.

The Hopeless Love of a Young Organ Builder Drives Him to Mild Insanity.

His Workshop Commanded a View of the Home of Ethel Schwenk. He Could Not Work.

IMAGINED HER TO BE HIS WIFE.

He is a Young Englishman Named Thomas Ward—He Had Never Met the Girl and Politely Addressed All Letters to Her Mother.

Three years ago Thomas Ward, a young Englishman, employed in an organ factory on Forty-second street, just off Ninth avenue, lifted his eyes from his work, and through an open window on the east side of the shop caught sight of a girl's face. The girl was also looking out of a window; in fact, she was leaning out of it, making a very pretty picture.

She was Ethel Schwenk, and lives with her mother, a widow, in the old-fashioned tenement, at No. 591 Ninth avenue. The depth of a tenement yard was all that separated the young organ builder from this vision. Across the intervening space his heart seems instantly to have sprung. The girl was fourteen years of age, but looked older. Ward had come to New York from London only two years before, and had few acquaintances and no intimate friends. He thought the girl smiled at him, and as it was the first glance of sympathy from pretty eyes that he had received since he left home, his heart was gladdened and cheered.

For the past three years the young fellow has been carrying the girl's image in his mind at such times as he was not plotting how he could gaze upon her in reality. Yesterday he saw Miss Schwenk probably for the last time, but there was no smile to cheer him. He was a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court on the charge of annoying her mother, and she was a witness against him. In an incoherent manner he told Magistrate Deuel that he was uncontrollably infatuated with Ethel, and he felt himself absolutely under her influence.

"She has hypnotized me," he cried. "If I could get my mother to consent to her marrying me everything would be all right, for I can find plenty of work at good wages, and I would show that I was worthy of her by working steadily and saving enough money to start in business for myself."

His statement was made in such a rambling way and was accompanied by the recital of so much that was not at all pertinent to the matter that Magistrate Deuel decided to hold him in \$300 bail, in default of which he will be sent to the island.

Mrs. Schwenk, who is about forty years old and decidedly attractive, said last night: "If I had supposed that there would have been any publicity about the matter I don't think that I would have caused the arrest of this unfortunate young man. He is insane on the subject of my daughter."

IMPRISONED FOR LOVE. In England, where I was educated, I was taught that letters should be addressed to your sweetheart's father, but as her father was dead I wrote to her mother always. There were no threats, only entreaties, in the letters, and I always began them 'My Dear Mrs. Schwenk.' That I thought was proper."

Friends of the prisoner offered last night to take it upon themselves to see that he was sent to his mother in England if a suspension of his sentence could be secured.

MAY SEE BY TELEPHONE.

An Ohio Inventor Discovers a New Force Even Greater Than the Roentgen Rays.

Springfield, Ohio, March 23.—Professor William H. Eckert, the well-known inventor, in speaking of the recent publications concerning the Roentgen process, says that his researches are resulting in the discovery of a new or first state of matter, with a positive mechanical law, governing the actions of but seven primary elements of matter, by which nature produces everything in the mineral vegetable and animal kingdom. These discoveries, he claims, have greater interest to the scientific world and value to the human race than all the combined discoveries of the last century, such as Roentgen's rays, electricity, heat, etc.

He claims that Edison, Roentgen and Tesla are wasting energy on what is simple when the laws of the seven primary forces of nature are understood. He has discovered that the first state of matter disposes with the hypothetical ether in space. The second form of the seven elements is the origin of the seven special colors. Space is occupied by the first state of matter, which transmits waves of motion and forms the substance from which nature draws its creative supplies. The different ways in which the seven elements combine, produce the differences in ponderability and resistance. Each has its own crystalline arrangement producing its corresponding wave of motion in the ether. These ponderable waves, which produce vision, may be transmitted through other substances to any distance and so to the photographic plate.

It is therefore just as practical to see through a house as it is to see through air. Magnetism, electricity, heat, light, sound and color are all impalpable elements, created by the seven elemental forces.

MOVING SCENES AGAINST TIME. Herald Square Employees to Establish a Record This Afternoon.

The scene shifters of the Herald Square Theatre, thirty-five in number, will this afternoon engage in a scene shifting trial to establish a record for setting stage properties. Four hundred pieces of scenery will be moved.

The Herald Square was selected by the Theatrical Men's Brotherhood for the test because of the large number of scenes used in "The Heart of Maryland."

Managers Tony Pastor, George W. Lederer and J. Wesley Rosenquest will act as timekeepers.

WARD'S GOOD RECORD.

Ward's employers say that he was an especially capable workman, and gave close attention to his duties for the two years preceding last Thanksgiving time. Then he began to be careless, and to talk constantly about his love for Miss Schwenk. His work became so unsatisfactory that the advisability of a vacation was sug-

gested to him, and he went away to the West, supporting himself by repairing Church organs in the several cities which he visited. About New Year's time he returned to his bench, but in a few weeks it was found necessary to discharge him, as he persisted in loitering about the windows which commanded a view of the Schwenk apartments to the neglect of his work.

For the last six weeks he has been out of employment and has pursued the object of his unhappy devotion whenever he left his home. Once when she visited the Ascension Memorial Chapel, on West Forty-third street, of which she has been an attendant since infancy, he followed her into the edifice and attempted to grasp her hands. Then the pastor of the chapel, Rev. John F. Steen, took him in hand and succeeded in quieting him by telling him that he should be manly and wait patiently, assuring him that everything would be all right by and by. Since then Ward has assured those persons who know of his infatuation that he and Miss Schwenk were man and wife.

THE LOVER'S OWN STORY. When Ward, who is about thirty years old, of medium build, and who possesses more than average good looks, was seen in his cell at Yorkville Police Court last evening he manifested much excitement. "I ought to have been introduced to Miss Schwenk; then this trouble would not have occurred. It is wrong for me to mention her to strangers, but I can't help it. I never knew why it was that women have always had a strange influence over me until I met my Ethel. I don't understand why it was, but after I had tried for over a year to be introduced to her a gentleman friend of hers named Miller made an engagement for me to go with him to her house, and he presented, but when the night came for us to call I backed out. Strange, isn't it, for I have always been a courageous man."

"My friends may get me out of this place, and if they do I think I'll go away—perhaps to my mother's home in London, England. Ethel is my wife, you know; the clergyman at the Ascension Chapel told me so. I never spoke to her except to pass the time of day, and she has never been out with me to a theatre, a church, nor to any social gathering. But I don't think it's right for a stranger to ask me questions and I know it's wrong for me to answer them. There's a lot more behind this than I can tell you one—but I'll go away, far away, and think it over."

"I never wrote a letter to Ethel. In England, where I was educated, I was taught that letters should be addressed to your sweetheart's father, but as her father was dead I wrote to her mother always. There were no threats, only entreaties, in the letters, and I always began them 'My Dear Mrs. Schwenk.' That I thought was proper."

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JENKINS CONTRACTS FOR HIS PATIENTS.

Rival Doctor Complains to the Governor of the Former Health Officer.

Dr. Worster Loses a Share of His Marine Practice, but Officials Cannot Help Him.

ADVERTISING CARDS ON STEAMERS.

Dr. Jenkins Defends His Course and Declares That He Has Not Violated the Ethics of His Profession.

The establishment of a Marine Dispensary service by Dr. William T. Jenkins, formerly health officer of this port, has caused more than a ripple of interest among the older practitioners, who have been treating seafaring men on arrival here.

In fact, it has caused a small sized tempest, and Governor Morton, Dr. Doty, the present health officer, and the employees of Quarantine generally have had their attention drawn to Dr. Jenkins's new move.

It came about in this way. Dr. Jenkins established his office at No. 7 Pearl street and then proceeded to make contracts with various foreign steamship owners, principally in Great Britain, to give medical attention to the officers and crews of their vessels while in this port. This the Doctor agreed to do for \$15 per steamship. That is, he agreed to attend the officers and crew of a vessel while in port for \$15, and he further stipulated that the steamship lines making contracts with him should be saved all hospital expenses.

This was a new idea to the other port physicians who had been accustomed to making contracts with the captain of each vessel as she entered port.

TOOK DR. WORSTER'S PRACTICE. Dr. Worster, who has been a member of the Maritime Exchange for twenty-five years, and has had an extensive practice among seamen, discovered that some of Dr. Jenkins's cards were being placed aboard steamships at Quarantine. Some of the vessels on which he had for years enjoyed a practice had been handed over to Dr. Jenkins by contract, and Dr. Worster saw his marine practice declining. Then he heard that stories had been circulated to the effect that he had retired from practice.

The report that Dr. Jenkins's cards were going aboard incoming steamships from Quarantine caused the clinch, however, and Dr. Worster forthwith set down and wrote a long letter to Governor Morton about it. The Governor was reminded that Dr. Worster had always been a Republican and that he had always worked for the welfare of the party. Dr. Worster also emphasized the fact that his marine practice of twenty-five years had originated with him and that it was not the result of any political favoritism.

Some of the influential members of the Exchange, it was said, backed up the Doctor's position with letters to the Governor.

GOVERNOR MORTON ANNOYED. On perusing these epistles Governor Morton was considerably annoyed. He wrote a sharp letter to Dr. Doty, it is said, in which he inclosed the letter from Dr. Worster.

The Health Officer's answer to the Governor is recited in a letter which Colonel Ashley W. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, sent to Dr. Worster. This letter practically reads thus:

The Governor desires me to inform you that he has received a letter from Dr. Doty, who says he has no knowledge that the employees of Quarantine have been used for the purposes mentioned. Dr. Doty, however, disavowed a letter or card of Dr. Jenkins was put on board of an incoming steamship by the representative of a press association, who had the facilities of Quarantine for news purposes. It will not occur again.

Dr. Worster, when asked concerning his efforts to "head off" Dr. Jenkins, was distinctly discouraged subject at all. He reluctantly admitted, however, that he had written to Governor Morton, with the result related. The Doctor added:

"I do not believe Dr. Doty knew anything about the matter. I believe him to be a man of strict integrity. It is true that Dr. Jenkins has to some extent cut into my practice, but not so much as he has into that of the Long Island College Hospital. My practice is obtained through the captain of a vessel, and Dr. Jenkins has simply gone over my head to the owners."

MR. KEUTGEN'S STATEMENT. Superintendent F. W. Keutgen, of the Long Island College Hospital, said:

"Dr. Jenkins has succeeded in obtaining steamships, the crews of which were formerly treated by our physicians; at least, the crews who board steamers at their ports to report to us do not attempt to board vessels at Quarantine. We take the patients that are sent to our hospital, and if the sailors do not come it does not make so much difference. All mail lines have their own surgeons; the vessels docking in Hoboken send their patients to St. Mary's, and those on the North River front in New York to St. Vincent's."

"This leaves only the freight steamers on the East River front of New York and Brooklyn, and if this practice is subdivided it amounts to little. Sailing vessels' crews we do not bother with. If the freight liners prefer Dr. Jenkins, well and good. If they come back to us it will be on our own terms."

SAYS HE DID NOT SOLICIT PATIENTS. When Dr. Jenkins was spoken to by Mr. Dr. Talmadge, who was an equal partner with him, had gone aboard and made contracts.

"Some of the Quarantine boys took my cards," said the doctor. "I believe they were put on steamers. There was no soliciting done. I did not begin this practice until I had consulted some of the most eminent physicians in New York. My course is in perfect accordance with professional ethics, and that of Dr. Worster is not. I do not solicit of steamship captains, and he does."

"The practice of putting cards aboard at Quarantine has been stopped. I am aware that a letter was written to the Governor. I never made an arrangement to have cards sent aboard at Quarantine, and never made any such request of Dr. Doty. My letters to captains now go by mail."

INVALID WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH. Scenarion, N. Y., March 23.—The residence of Henry Rymer, at Dalton, this county, was burned last night. An invalid daughter, thirty years old, who occupied an upstairs room, was burned to death.

Scene and the Object of Thomas Ward's Infatuation. In this picture is shown (marked with a cross) the fatal window in the organ factory on Forty-second street through which, three years ago, Thomas Ward, a young Englishman, first beheld Miss Ethel Schwenk. On her account, through no fault of hers, since she didn't even know him,